

This little Mountain Crow of Samar is readily distinguished from *C. pusillus* of the island of Paragua by its immense curved beak.

Hab. Samar.

53. *SARCOPHANOPS SAMARENSIS*, sp. nov. (*Op. cit.* p. 23.)

Differs from *S. steerii* chiefly in having the back mottled lilac and brown, instead of dark ashy, this in both sexes. A lilac wing-bar takes the place of the golden yellow one of *S. steerii*. The male is lilac below and the female white, as in *S. steerii*.

Hab. Samar.

XXX.—*On the Birds of the Lower Yangtse Basin.*—Part I.
By F. W. STYAN, F.Z.S.

THE district treated of in this paper extends from Hankow to the mouth of the Yangtse, embracing the last 600 miles of the river's course. Strictly speaking, the Lower Yangtse basin should include the last 1000 miles, but from want of opportunity I am unable to treat of the 400 miles between Ichang and Hankow; it is, however, an uninteresting region, and would probably furnish little information which cannot be obtained eastward of Hankow.

The Yangtse may fairly be divided into three sections—the Upper river, the Lower river, and the delta; the avifauna of the two latter is practically the same, and differs widely from that of the Upper Yangtse, as might be expected. The Upper Yangtse from its source passes through the high tablelands and mountainous regions of Sechuen until it debouches into the plains through the famous gorges at Ichang. Thence, for some 450 miles, its course is mostly through a broad valley and ancient lake-beds, backed by mountain-ranges of more or less importance, through some of which the river has cut its way. A little below Chin-kiang, or perhaps at Kiang Yin, some 60 miles lower down, the delta begins, embracing a large extent of low land deposited by the river, and extends on the right bank to Hang-

chow Bay, and on the left to the Yellow Sea. The delta on the south is what is usually known as the "Shanghai country," and most of the birds recorded as obtained at Shanghai have been shot within its limits, though some of them may have been killed a hundred miles or more from Shanghai itself.

By the subjoined list it will be seen that 359 species of birds have been recorded as occurring in the Lower Yangtse Basin. These may be classified as follows:—

Breeders :	
Resident	90
Summer Visitants	52
	— 142
Non-Breeders :	
Winter Visitants.....	101
Passing on Migration	97
Stray Birds	11
Doubtful	8
	— 217
Total.....	359

Of the 142 species that breed in the district, it will, upon examination, be found that the greater number are Oriental, thus supporting Mr. Seebohm's conclusion (P. Z. S. 1890, p: 345) that the boundary line between the Palæarctic and Oriental regions in China should be drawn not further south than the watershed between the Hwang-Ho and the Yangtse. The Yangtse valley therefore is not far from the southern limit of the Palæarctic region, and its avifauna consists largely of genera and species from both regions.

Among the distinctly Oriental species which breed on the Yangtse, some, such as *Oriolus diffusus*, *Buchanga atra*, *B. leucogenys*, *Chibia hottentotta*, *Eurystomus calonyx*, *Haliastur pileatus*, and *Coccyzus coromandus*, extend their breeding-range much further north; others, such as *Campophaga melanoptera*, *Ceryle rudis*, *Haliastur indus*, *Nettapus coromandelianus*, and *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, apparently make the Yangtse basin their northern limit.

Of the resident birds, four species (*Cisticola cisticola* and three *Cettias*) are abundant in the breeding-season, but

almost disappear afterwards, leaving only a few representatives at this northern limit of their winter-quarters. In the migratory list the most curious point is the omission of several species which might fairly be expected to pass through the district.

Merula chrysolaus, *M. cardis*, and *Emberiza sulphurata* winter in South China, and on their spring migration strike across from the mountainous province of Chekiang to Japan, thus avoiding the Yangtse valley. According to David, the first two push on as far as the Amoor to breed.

Hypsipetes amaurotis and *Xanthopygia narcissina* follow the same route, but a few stragglers pass through the Yangtse valley.

Locustella ochotensis, *Luscinola ædon*, *Cypselus pacificus*, *Cerchneis pekinensis*, *C. amurensis*, and *Astur palumbarius* must pass through the district, and their absence from my list is no doubt mainly due to want of observation. It is not, however, improbable that those which pass up the east coast strike across from Chekiang province to the Shantung promontory, just avoiding the Yangtse mouth.

A number of species not included in this list approach the Yangtse basin, but are confined within the mountainous districts to the south of it—for instance, *Prinia inornata*, *Suthora gularis*, *Melophus melanicterus*, *Dendrocitta sinensis*, *Centropus sinensis*, *Trochalopteron cinereiceps*, and *Leiothrix luteus*.

The list will, I believe, be found correct in the main, but subject to alteration and addition. A few of the migratory species may possibly remain to breed, and some of those placed under the head of stray visitants may prove to be regular migrants. From the list of breeding birds few, if any, can be eliminated, though in some cases their claim to rank as such rests upon circumstantial evidence only. The difficulty of obtaining reliable information in China is very great, and the following notes are based entirely upon my own observations in the field, and on specimens which I have actually handled. With these I have incorporated the information to be found in David and Oustalet's 'Oiseaux de la

Chine,' and in Swinhoe's various papers on Chinese ornithology. I have also to thank Dr. Bowdler Sharpe and Mr. Seebohm for assistance in comparison of skins.

The numbers in brackets refer to those in David and Oustalet's book, and the few synonyms inserted are taken from Swinhoe's list of the birds of China (P. Z. S. 1871, pp. 337-423).

The following are some of the principal localities mentioned:—

Hankow, on the Yangtse, about 600 miles from its mouth.

Kiukiang, on the Yangtse, about 450 miles from its mouth.

Lushan, a range of hills about 5000 feet above sea-level, rising behind Kiukiang and sloping down to the Poyang Lake on the S.E.

Ngankin, about 350 miles up the river, capital of Anhwei province.

Chien San, a range of hills about 25 miles north of Ngankin.

Nankin, about 200 miles up the river.

Chinkiang, about 150 miles up the river.

Kiang Yin, about 90 miles up the river.

Kahing, in the delta, about 80 miles S.W. of Shanghai.

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
PASSERES.						
<i>Turdidæ.</i>						
1. <i>Merula mandarina</i>	*					
2. — <i>chrysolaus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
3. — <i>hortulorum</i>	..	..	..	*		
4. — <i>obscura</i>	..	..	..	*		
5. — <i>pallida</i>	..	..	*			
6. — <i>naumanni</i>	..	..	*			
7. — <i>fuscata</i>	..	..	*			
8. <i>Geocichla sibirica</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
9. — <i>varia</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitants.	Winter Visitants.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
10. <i>Myiophonus cæruleus</i>	*					
11. <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	*					
12. — <i>cyanus</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
13. <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	*					
<i>Timeliidæ.</i>						
14. <i>Dryonastes perspicillatus</i>	*					
15. — <i>sannio</i>	..	..	..	*		
16. <i>Trochalopteryx canorum</i>	*					
17. <i>Pomatorhinus styani</i>	*					
18. <i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i>	*					
19. <i>Suya crinigera</i>	*					
20. <i>Cisticola cisticola</i>	*					
<i>Paradoxornithidæ.</i>						
21. <i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	*					
22. — <i>heudei</i>	*					
23. <i>Suthora webbiana</i>	*					
24. — <i>suffusa</i>	*					
<i>Cinclidæ.</i>						
25. <i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	*					
<i>Henicuridæ.</i>						
26. <i>Henicurus sinensis</i>	*					
27. <i>Microcichla scouleri</i>	*					
<i>Sylviidæ.</i>						
28. <i>Pratincola maura</i>	..	..	..	*		
29. <i>Oreicola ferrea</i>	..	*				
30. <i>Ruticilla aurea</i>	..	..	*			
31. <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	*					
32. <i>Chæmarrhornis leucocephala</i>	..	*				
33. <i>Erithacus cærulecula</i>	..	..	..	*		
34. — <i>calliope</i>	..	..	..	*		
35. — <i>cyanus</i>	..	..	..	*		
36. — <i>sibilans</i>	..	..	..	*		
37. <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	..	..	..	*		
38. — <i>superciliosus</i>	..	..	..	*		
39. — <i>coronatus</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
40. <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	..	..	..	*		
41. <i>Luscinola fuscata</i>	..	..	..	*		
42. — <i>schwarzi</i>	..	..	..	*		
43. <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	..	*		*		
44. — <i>bistrigiceps</i>	..	*				
45. — <i>agricola</i>	..	*				
46. <i>Locustella certhiola</i>	..	..	..	*		
47. — <i>lanceolata</i>	..	..	..	*		
48. <i>Cettia canturiens</i>	*					
49. — <i>minuta</i>	*					
50. — <i>fortipes</i>	*					
51. — <i>squamiceps</i>	..	*				
<i>Paridæ.</i>						
52. <i>Parus minor</i>	*					
53. — <i>venustus</i>	..	..	*			
54. <i>Acredula concinna</i>	*					
55. — <i>glaucogularis</i>	*					
<i>Sittidæ.</i>						
56. <i>Sitta sinensis</i>	*					
57. <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	*					
<i>Troglodytidæ.</i>						
58. <i>Anorthura fumigata</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
<i>Motacillidæ.</i>						
59. <i>Motacilla leucopsis</i>	..	..	..	*		
60. — <i>ocularis</i>	..	..	*			
61. — <i>lugens</i>	..	..	*			
62. — <i>melanope</i>	..	..	..	*		
63. — <i>borealis</i>	..	..	..	*		
64. — <i>flava</i>	..	..	..	*		
65. — <i>taivana</i>	..	..	..	*		
66. — <i>citreola</i>	..	..	..	*		
67. <i>Limonidromus indicus</i>	..	..	..	*		
68. <i>Anthus maculatus</i>	..	..	*			
69. — <i>cervinus</i>	..	..	*			
70. — <i>japonicus</i>	..	..	*			
71. — <i>blakistoni</i>	..	..	*			
72. — <i>gustavi</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
73. <i>Anthus richardi</i>	..	..	..	*		
74. — <i>infuscatus</i>	*					
75. <i>Oreocorys sylvanus</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
<i>Pycnonotidæ.</i>						
76. <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	*					
77. — <i>xanthorrhous</i>	*					
78. <i>Spizixus semitorques</i>	*					
79. <i>Hypsipetes amaurotis</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
<i>Oriolidæ.</i>						
80. <i>Oriolus diffusus</i>	..	*				
<i>Dicruridæ.</i>						
81. <i>Buchanga atra</i>	..	*				
82. — <i>leucogenys</i>	..	*				
83. <i>Chibia hottentotta</i>	..	*				
<i>Campophagidæ.</i>						
84. <i>Campophaga melanoptera</i>	..	*				
85. <i>Pericrocotus cinereus</i>	..	..	..	*		
86. — <i>cantonensis</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
87. — <i>brevirostris</i>	..	..	..	*		
<i>Laniidæ.</i>						
88. <i>Lanius schach</i>	*					
89. — <i>bucephalus</i>	..	..	*			
90. — <i>superciliosus</i>	..	..	..	*		
91. — <i>cristatus</i>	..	..	..	*		
92. — <i>lucionensis</i>	..	*				
93. — <i>tigrinus</i>	..	*				
94. — <i>tephronotus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
95. — <i>sphenocercus</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Muscicapidæ.</i>						
96. <i>Alseonax latirostris</i>	..	..	..	*		
97. <i>Hemichelidon sibirica</i>	..	..	..	*		
98. <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	..	..	..	*		
99. — <i>albicilla</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeder's.		Non-Breeder's.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
100. <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	..	..	*			
101. <i>Poliomyias luteola</i>	..	..	..	*		
102. <i>Niltava cyanomelæna</i>	..	..	..	*		
103. <i>Xanthopygia tricolor</i>	..	..	..	*		
104. — <i>narcissina</i>	..	..	..	*		
105. <i>Cryptolopha affinis</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
106. <i>Terpsiphone incei</i>	..	*				
107. — <i>princeps</i>	..	..	..	*		
<i>Ampelidæ.</i>						
108. <i>Ampelis garrulus</i>	..	..	*			
109. — <i>japonicus</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Hirundinidæ.</i>						
110. <i>Hirundo gutturalis</i>	..	*				
111. — <i>alpestris</i>	..	*				
112. <i>Cotyle riparia</i>	..	*				
113. <i>Chelidon lagopus</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
<i>Nectariniidæ.</i>						
114. <i>Zosterops simplex</i>	*					
115. — <i>erythropleurus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
<i>Fringillidæ.</i>						
116. <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	..	..	..	*		
117. <i>Pyrhula griseiventris</i>	..	..	*			
118. <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	..	..	*			
119. <i>Passer montanus</i>	*					
120. — <i>rutilans</i>	*					
121. <i>Eophona melanura</i>	*					
122. <i>Coccothraustes japonicus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
123. <i>Chloris sinica</i>	*					
124. <i>Chrysomitris spinus</i>	..	..	*			
125. <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	..	..	*			
126. — <i>melanops</i>	..	*				
127. — <i>fucata</i>	*					
128. — <i>rustica</i>	..	..	*			
129. — <i>pusilla</i>	..	..	*			
130. — <i>tristrami</i>	..	..	..	*		
131. — <i>castaneiceps</i>	*					
132. — <i>elegans</i>	*					

List of Species.	Breeder's.		Non-Breeder's.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
133. <i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	..	..	..	*		
134. — <i>aureola</i>	..	..	..	*		
135. — <i>rutila</i>	..	..	..	*		
136. — <i>passerina</i>	..	..	*			
137. — <i>yessoensis</i>	..	..	*			
138. <i>Plectrophanes lapponicus</i>	..	..	..	*		
139. <i>Padda oryzivora</i>	..	..	..	*		
140. <i>Munia acuticauda</i>	*					
141. — <i>topela</i>	..	*				
<i>Alaudidæ.</i>						
142. <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	..	..	*			
143. — <i>coelivox</i>	..	*				
<i>Sturnidæ.</i>						
144. <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	*					
145. <i>Sturnia sturnina</i>	..	..	..	*		
146. <i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	..	..	*			
147. — <i>sericeus</i>	..	..	*			
148. <i>Pastor roseus</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
<i>Corvidæ.</i>						
149. <i>Corvus torquatus</i>	*					
150. — <i>levaillanti</i>	*					
151. — <i>pastinator</i>	*					
152. <i>Colæus dauricus</i>	*					
153. — <i>neglectus</i>	*					
154. <i>Pica caudata</i>	*					
155. <i>Cyanopoliis cyanus</i>	*					
156. <i>Urocissa sinensis</i>	*					
157. <i>Garrulus sinensis</i>	*					
<i>Pittidæ.</i>						
158. <i>Pitta nympha</i>	..	..	..	*		
MACROCHIRES.						
<i>Cypselidæ.</i>						
159. <i>Chætura caudacuta</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
<i>Caprimulgidae.</i>						
160. <i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	..	..	..	*		
PICI.						
<i>Picidae.</i>						
161. <i>Iynx torquilla</i>	..	..	..	*		
162. <i>Picus cabanisi</i>	*					
163. <i>Iyngipicus scintilliceps</i>	*					
164. <i>Gecinus guerini</i>	*					
165. <i>Picumnus chinensis</i>	*					
COC CYGES.						
<i>Upupidae.</i>						
166. <i>Upupa epops</i>	*					
<i>Meropidae.</i>						
167. <i>Merops bicolor</i>	..	*				
<i>Coraciidae.</i>						
168. <i>Eurystomus calonyx</i>	..	*				
<i>Alcedinidae.</i>						
169. <i>Alcedo bengalensis</i>	*					
170. <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	..	*				
171. — <i>guttata</i>	*					
172. <i>Halcyon pileatus</i>	..	*				
173. — <i>smyrnensis</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
174. — <i>coromandus</i>	..	..	..	*		
<i>Cuculidae.</i>						
175. <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	..	*				
176. — <i>micropterus</i>	..	*				
177. — <i>striatus</i>	..	*				
178. <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	..	..	..	*		
179. <i>Coccystes coromandus</i>	..	*				

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitants.	Winter Visitants.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
STRIGES.						
<i>Bubonidæ.</i>						
180. <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	*					
181. <i>Bubo ignavus</i>	*					
182. — <i>coromandus</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
183. <i>Scops glabripes</i>	*					
184. — <i>semitorques</i>	*					
185. — <i>stictonotus</i>	..	..	..	*		
186. <i>Glaucidium whitelyi</i>	*					
187. — <i>brodiei</i>	*					
188. <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	..	*				
189. <i>Asio otus</i>	..	..	*			
190. — <i>accipitrinus</i>	..	..	*			
ACCIPITRES.						
<i>Falconidæ.</i>						
191. <i>Pandion haliaëtus</i>	*					
192. <i>Circus æruginosus</i>	..	..	*			
193. — <i>spilonotus</i>	..	..	*			
194. — <i>melanoleucus</i>	..	..	..	*		
195. — <i>cyaneus</i>	..	..	*			
196. — <i>macrurus</i>	..	..	..	*		
197. — <i>pygargus</i>	..	..	..	*		
198. <i>Buteo plumipes</i>	..	..	*			
199. — <i>hemilasius</i>	..	..	*			
200. <i>Archibuteo strophiatu</i> s	..	..	*			
201. <i>Aquila clanga</i>	*					
202. — <i>heliaca</i>	*					
203. <i>Nisaëtus fasciatus</i>	*					
204. <i>Haliaëtus albicilla</i>	*					
205. <i>Spizaëtus nipalensis</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
206. <i>Astur cuculoides</i>	..	*				
207. — <i>soloensis</i>	..	..	..	..	..	*
208. <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	..	..	*			
209. — <i>virgatus</i>	..	..	..	*		
210. <i>Butastur indicus</i>	..	..	..	*		
211. <i>Falco communis</i>	*					
212. — <i>melanogenys</i>	..	*				
213. — <i>subbuteo</i>	..	*				
214. — <i>regulus</i>	..	..	*			
215. <i>Cerchneis tinnunculus</i>	..	..	*			

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitants.	Winter Visitants.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
216. <i>Milvus melanotis</i>	*					
217. <i>Haliastur indus</i>	..	*				
<i>Vulturidæ.</i>						
218. <i>Vultur monachus</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
STEGANOPODES.						
<i>Pelecanidæ.</i>						
219. <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Phalacrocoracidæ.</i>						
220. <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	*					
HERODIONES.						
<i>Ardeidæ.</i>						
221. <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	*					
222. — <i>purpurea</i>	..	..	..	*		
223. <i>Herodias alba</i>	*					
224. — <i>intermedia</i>	*					
225. — <i>garzetta</i>	*					
226. <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	..	..	..	*		
227. <i>Ardeola prasinosecles</i>	..	*				
228. <i>Ardetta flavicollis</i>	..	*				
229. — <i>sinensis</i>	..	*				
230. — <i>cinnamomea</i>	..	*				
231. — <i>eurythma</i>	..	*				
232. <i>Butorides javanicus</i>	..	..	..	*		
233. <i>Nycticorax griseus</i>	*					
234. <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Ciconiidæ.</i>						
235. <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	..	..	*			
236. <i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i>	..	*				
237. <i>Tantalus leucocephalus</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Plataleidæ.</i>						
238. <i>Ibis nippon</i>	*					
239. <i>Platalea major</i>	..	..	..	*		
240. — <i>minor</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
ANSERES.						
<i>Anatidæ.</i>						
241. <i>Cygnus musicus</i>	..	..	*			
242. — <i>minor</i>	..	..	*			
243. <i>Anser albifrons</i>	..	..	*			
244. — <i>erythropus</i>	..	..	*			
245. — <i>cinereus</i>	..	..	*			
246. — <i>segetum</i>	..	..	*			
247. — <i>cygnoides</i>	..	..	*			
248. <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	..	*				
249. <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	..	..	..	..	*	
250. <i>Tadorna vulpanser</i>	..	..	*			
251. <i>Casarca rutila</i>	..	..	*			
252. <i>Aix galericulata</i>	..	..	*			
253. <i>Mareca penelope</i>	..	..	*			
254. <i>Dafila acuta</i>	..	..	*			
255. <i>Anas boschas</i>	..	..	*			
256. — <i>zonorhyncha</i>	*	..	*			
257. <i>Chauleasmus streperus</i>	..	..	*			
258. <i>Querquedula crecca</i>	..	..	*			
259. — <i>circia</i>	..	..	*			
260. <i>Eunetta formosa</i>	..	..	*			
261. — <i>falcata</i>	..	..	*			
262. <i>Spatula clypeata</i>	..	..	*			
263. <i>Fuligula cristata</i>	..	..	*			
264. — <i>baeri</i>	..	..	*			
265. — <i>ferina</i>	..	..	*			
266. — <i>marila</i>	..	..	*			
267. — <i>mariloides</i>	..	..	*			
268. <i>Clangula glaucion</i>	..	..	*			
269. <i>Ædemia fusca</i>	..	..	*			
270. — <i>velvetina</i>	..	..	*			
271. <i>Mergus merganser</i>	..	..	*			
272. — <i>serrator</i>	..	..	*			
273. — <i>albellus</i>	..	..	*			
COLUMBÆ.						
<i>Columbidæ.</i>						
274. <i>Turtur rupicola</i>	*					
275. — <i>chinensis</i>	*					
276. — <i>humilis</i>	..	*				

List of Species.	Breeder.		Non-Breeder.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
GALLINÆ.						
<i>Phasianidæ.</i>						
277. <i>Pucrasia darwini</i>	*					
278. <i>Phasianus torquatus</i>	*					
279. — <i>reevesii</i>	*					
<i>Tetraonidæ.</i>						
280. <i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	*					
281. <i>Coturnix communis</i>	*					
<i>Turnicidæ.</i>						
282. <i>Turnix blanfordi</i>	..	*				
GERANOMORPHÆ.						
<i>Rallidæ.</i>						
283. <i>Rallus indicus</i>	*					
284. — <i>jouyi</i>	..	*				
285. <i>Porzana erythrothorax</i>	..	*				
286. — <i>exquisita</i>	..	*				
287. — <i>pygmæa</i>	..	*				
288. <i>Gallinula phœnicura</i>	..	*				
289. — <i>chloropus</i>	..	*				
290. — <i>coccineipes</i>	..	*				
291. <i>Gallicrex cinereus</i>	..	*				
292. <i>Fulica atra</i>	*					
<i>Gruidæ.</i>						
293. <i>Grus cinerea</i>	..	..	*			
294. — <i>vipio</i>	..	..	*			
295. — <i>viridirostris</i>	..	..	*			
296. — <i>leucogeranus</i>	..	..	*			
297. — <i>monachus</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Otidæ.</i>						
298. <i>Otis dybowskii</i>	..	..	*			

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
<i>LIMICOLÆ.</i>						
<i>Parridæ.</i>						
299. <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	..	*				
<i>Glareolidæ.</i>						
300. <i>Glareola orientalis</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Charadriidæ.</i>						
301. <i>Charadrius fulvus</i>	..	..	..	*		
302. — <i>helveticus</i>	..	..	..	*		
303. — <i>minor</i>	..	..	..	*		
304. — <i>placidus</i>	..	..	*			
305. — <i>geoffroyi</i>	..	..	..	*		
306. — <i>veredus</i>	..	..	..	*		
307. — <i>mongolicus</i>	..	..	..	*		
308. — <i>cantianus</i>	..	..	..	*		
309. <i>Lobivanellus cinereus</i>	..	*				
310. <i>Vanellus cristatus</i>	..	..	*			
311. <i>Streptilas interpres</i>	..	..	..	*		
312. <i>Hæmatopus osculans</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Scolopacidæ.</i>						
313. <i>Recurvirostra avocetta</i>	..	..	*			
314. <i>Himantopus melanopterus</i>	..	..	*			
315. <i>Scolopax rusticula</i>	..	..	*			
316. <i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	..	..	*			
317. — <i>stenura</i>	..	..	..	*		
318. — <i>megala</i>	..	..	..	*		
319. — <i>cœlestis</i>	..	..	*			
320. <i>Rhynchæa capensis</i>	*					
321. <i>Tringa canutus</i>	..	..	..	*		
322. — <i>crassirostris</i>	..	..	..	*		
323. — <i>subarquata</i>	..	..	..	*		
324. — <i>cinclus</i>	..	..	*			
325. — <i>subminuta</i>	..	..	..	*		
326. — <i>platyrhyncha</i>	..	..	..	*		
327. — <i>acuminata</i>	..	..	..	*		
328. — <i>temminckii</i>	..	..	..	*		
329. — <i>ruficollis</i>	..	..	..	*		

List of Species.	Breeders.		Non-Breeders.			
	Residents.	Summer Visitors.	Winter Visitors.	Pass on Migration.	Stray Birds.	Doubtful.
330. <i>Calidris arenaria</i>	..	..	..	*		
331. <i>Tringoides hypoleucus</i>	*					
332. <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmæus</i>		..	..	*		
333. <i>Totanus ochropus</i>	..	..	*			
334. — <i>glareola</i>	..	..	..	*		
335. — <i>calidris</i>	..	..	*			
336. — <i>fuscus</i>	..	..	*			
337. — <i>glottis</i>	..	..	*			
338. — <i>incanus</i>	..	..		*		
339. <i>Terekia cinerea</i>	..	..	..	*		
340. <i>Limosa uropygialis</i>	..	..	..	*		
341. — <i>melanuroides</i>	..	..	..	*		
342. <i>Ereunetes taczanowskii</i>	..	..	..	*		
343. <i>Numenius variegatus</i>	..	..	..	*		
344. — <i>minutus</i>	..	..	..	*		
345. — <i>lineatus</i>	..	..	*			
GAVIÆ.						
<i>Laridæ.</i>						
346. <i>Larus cachinnans</i>	..	..	*			
347. — <i>melanurus</i>	..	..	*			
348. — <i>canus</i>	..	..	*			
349. — <i>ridibundus</i>	..	..	*			
350. — <i>saundersi</i>	..	..	*			
351. <i>Sylochelidon caspia</i>	..	..	..	*		
352. <i>Hydrochelidon hybrida</i>	..	..	..	*		
353. — <i>leucoptera</i>	..	..	..	*		
354. <i>Sterna sinensis</i>	..	..	..	*		
355. — <i>fluviatilis</i>	..	..	..	*		
PYGPODES.						
<i>Colymbidæ.</i>						
356. <i>Colymbus septentrionalis</i>	..	..	*			
<i>Podicipidæ.</i>						
357. <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	..	..	*			
358. — <i>minor</i>	*					
359. — <i>auritus</i>	..	..	*			
Totals	90	52	101	97	11	8

Order PASSERES.

Fam. TURDIDÆ.

1. *MERULA MANDARINA* (Bp.).

(229.) *Merula sinensis*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 367.

Plentiful and resident, quite taking the place of our common Blackbird. Nests in May, generally at a considerable height from the ground, in the forks of willows or in other suitable trees.

2. *MERULA CHRYSOLAUS* (Temm.).

(237.) The birds of this species which winter in South China cross from the mountainous provinces of Fokien and Chekiang to breed in Japan, some, according to David, travelling as far as the Amoor. Swinhoe gives its range in China "from Hainan to Pekin," in which case some individuals must surely pass through the Yangtse valley on migration. I have, however, never met with them, and insert the species in the doubtful list.

3. *MERULA HORTULORUM* (Sclater).

(234.) Passes through the district in small numbers in October and November; the spring migration I have not noted.

4. *MERULA OBSCURA* (Gm.).

(238.) Scarce; noted in Shanghai in March and May.

5. *MERULA PALLIDA* (Gm.).

(236.) A common winter visitant, arriving in November and leaving about the middle of April. A solitary bird, frequenting gardens, orchards, and bamboo clumps round the villages, much resembling the Blackbird in its habits, and also in its single alarm-note when disturbed.

6. *MERULA NAUMANNI* (Temm.).

(239.) Common in winter; arrives first week in November and remains till the middle of April. To a great extent gregarious, frequenting the larger copses and outskirts of woods; a conspicuous feature among the mulberry plan-

tations in the silk-districts. Also scattered singly throughout the open cultivated country. Seldom found at any elevation over a few hundred feet.

7. *MERULA FUSCATA* (Pall.).

(240.) Arrives and leaves about the same time as the last species, with which it sometimes associates in flocks. I have met with it at Kiukiang as late as 26th April. Gregarious; not so abundant as *M. naumanni*; prefers fir-woods on the lower slopes and at the bases of hills to the open country.

8. *GEOCICHLA SIBIRICA* (Pall.).

(231.) I have never met with this species, but both Swinhoe and David state that it winters in China generally. It passes through Chefoo in May and June, and there is every probability of its passing through the Yangtse basin.

9. *GEOCICHLA VARIA* (Pall.).

(244.) A scarce, shy bird, found skulking among the thick cover of the hills. It probably winters south of the Yangtse, as the few occasions on which I have met with it have been in March and April. The skin of this bird is marvellously tender, which makes it difficult to preserve.

10. *MYIOPHONEUS CÆRULEUS* (Scop.).

(267.) Found on the mountain-streams throughout the Yangtse basin. They live almost entirely among the boulders, and being shy are seldom seen. I have once seen one alight on a tree when disturbed, but they usually disappear into hollows among the rocks. I believe they nest early in April.

11. *MONTICOLA SOLITARIUS* (Briss.).

(249.) *Petrocincla manilla* (Bodd.), Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 368.

On the Lower Yangtse Rock-Thrushes are scarce, though plentiful enough in the gorges of the upper river and on the rocky islands off the coast. They are found on the Poyang Lake, where they appear to be resident, as I have met with them in December. A few pass through the cultivated districts round Shanghai on migration in autumn. One killed

on the coast had been feeding freely on crabs; another was full of grasshoppers. *M. solitarius* is the prevailing form, but there can be no doubt that it interbreeds with the following.

12. *MONTICOLA CYANUS* (L.).

(251.) I obtained a single specimen, without a trace of red on the lower parts, from the Lushan Hills, Kiukiang, in January.

13. *COPSYCHUS SAULARIS* (L.).

(264.) Abundant and resident. A familiar bird, living mostly in gardens and about houses. It breeds in May, and has two broods, for I have seen young birds just ready to leave the nest on 18th July. The nest is placed in a hollow tree, the roof of a verandah, or some similar place.

Fam. TIMELIIDÆ.

14. *DRYONASTES PERSPICILLATUS* (Gm.).

(286.) A common resident, frequenting thick cover and bamboo-copses on the plains.

15. *DRYONASTES SANNIO* (Swinhoe).

(287.) I have only come across this species during the spring migration, at Kiukiang, in April and May.

16. *TROCHALOPTERUM CANORUM* (L.).

(283.) *Leucodiotron chinense*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 371.

Abundant throughout the district on wooded hills, where they frequent the thick cover and find their food among the dead leaves. They are not shy, but thread their way so rapidly through the densest brushwood, half flitting, half hopping from branch to branch, and sometimes dodging along the ground among the stumps, that it is difficult to shoot them. They sing most beautifully morning and evening, and are then more easily approached. They are favourite cage-birds with the natives, who can always rouse them into song by imitating their note. When caged they exhibit considerable powers of mimicry, and are often known as "Mocking-birds."

Though naturally hill-birds, they sometimes stray into the plains when good cover attracts them. I have seen them in our garden, and shot them inside the walls of Kiukiang city, also in the Kahing silk-districts.

17. POMATORHINUS STYANI, Seebohm.

Pomatorhinus styani, Seebohm, Ibis, 1884, p. 263.

This is the only Pomatorhine found in the district. It occurs on all the hill-ranges, and occasionally on the plains where there are thick bamboo-copses. Specimens obtained at Ningpo, Hangchow, Ta-Hu Lake, Kiukiang, and other points on the river are all exactly similar. (*P. stri-dulus*, Swinhoe, is a southern species, and does not extend its range to the Yangtse.) It is probably an early breeder, for a pair shot on 29th March had the testes and ovary well developed. I have, however, met with them still in small flocks early in April. An easy bird to attract by imitating its plaintive flute-like call-note.

18. STACHYRIDOPSIS RUFICEPS (Blyth).

(328.) *Stachyris præcognitus*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1866, p. 310.

Found on the Lushan Hills, Kiukiang, on the hills near Hangchow, and probably on all the ranges along the Yangtse, but it is such a shy, retiring bird that it easily escapes notice. Its note reminds one of a Pomatorhine, and is remarkably loud for the size of the bird. A restless bird, always on the move among the wooded hill-sides.

19. SUYA CRINIGERA, Hodgson.

(375.) *Suya striata*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1862, p. 304.

Plentiful on the low grassy hills about Kiukiang, where it is resident, but appears more numerous in summer. Is found at a considerable elevation on the hill-ranges.

20. CISTICOLA CISTICOLA (Temm.).

(371.) *Cisticola schænicola*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 352.

A few birds of this species may be found in the Yangtse valley in winter; immense numbers appear in April to breed and pass the summer with us.

Their favourite resorts are the grassy plains; when out

Snipe-shooting one puts them up in the long grass every few yards. They rise with a short jerky flight, uttering a single thin penetrating alarm-note, rapidly repeated, and after hovering around, pitch some fifty yards off. Later on, when the plains are mostly under water, they take to the long grass on the low hills. On 9th October I met with a large number, including young birds, congregated together, evidently preparing to migrate, for after that date I noticed none about.

The female in breeding-plumage does not differ from the male; in both sexes the heads show traces of streaks, sometimes faint, sometimes very distinct, especially on the sides and hinder portion of crown.

Fam. PARADOXORNITHIDÆ.

21. PARADOXORNIS GUTTATICOLLIS, David.

(301.) A specimen in the Shanghai Museum was killed at Maychee, south-west of Shanghai.

22. PARADOXORNIS HEUDEI, David.

(302.) This interesting species seems to be almost confined to a few reed-covered islands on the Yangtse in the neighbourhood of Nankin. I have only visited its haunts in winter, when the dry reeds are standing in masses from ten to fifteen feet in height. Among these large parties of *Paradoxornis* are plentiful enough. They flit from one patch of reeds to another in the same way as a party of Tits, and constantly utter a rather pleasing liquid trill. Their flight is feeble, and they generally light at the foot of the reeds and jerk their way upwards, tearing away at the stem with their powerful bills; their food appears to be entirely vegetable.

23. SUTHORA WEBBIANA, Gray.

(369.) Common in large parties in the bamboo-copses and hedges of the Shanghai district.

24. SUTHORA SUFFUSA, Swinhoe.

(368.) Plentiful all up the river, frequenting copses, hedges, and scrub-covered hill-sides, especially bamboo-scrub; sometimes found in reed-beds. The fully fledged young are about in June.

Fam. CINCLIDÆ.

25. CINCLUS PALLASI, Temm.

(227.) Found on all the mountain-torrents of the larger ranges, but never on the plains or among the lower hills. They nest in March, and the young are hatched out about the middle of the month. A pair in the Lushan Hills used the same nest two consecutive years, after which some one destroyed it. It was a large mass of dry moss, lined with coarse grass, placed in an angular crevice of an overhanging cliff, about ten feet above a pool. They are interesting birds to watch, and not at all shy.

Fam. HENICURIDÆ.

26. HENICURUS SINENSIS, Gould.

(426.) A common bird among the hills up to a considerable elevation; never wanders far into the plains. It frequents the rocky beds of streams, brooks, and ditches, preferring places where the cover is thick and tangled. It is by no means shy, but often difficult to catch sight of; it frequently utters a thin, long-drawn, plaintive whistle, and is more often heard than seen. They are generally found in pairs, and appear to nest in June. I obtained a young one fully fledged which had just left the nest in the middle of July; the upper parts and breast, instead of being black, were deep sooty brown, spotted with buff.

27. MICROCICHLA SCOULERI (Vigors).

(428.) A much scarcer bird than the foregoing, but it is found in the gorges of the Lushan Hills, Kiukiang, in the Chin Teh Hills, some 70 miles lower down, and probably in other ranges.

Fam. SYLVIIDÆ.

28. PRATINCOLA MAURA (Pall.).

(256.) *Pratincola indica*, Blyth; Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 360.

Passes through in small numbers in April and May, returning in October and November.

29. OREICOLA FERREA (Hodgson).

(257.) The only specimen of this southern species which I have met with was killed on the Lushan Hills in April. It breeds at Ichang, in Western China, whence old and young have been sent me in July, and it is not improbable that it also breeds occasionally on the hills of the Lower Yangtse.

30. RUTICILLA AUROREA (Pall.).

(260.) Arrives in the middle of October and remains into April. One of our commonest winter birds in gardens and cultivated country.

31. RHYACORNIS FULIGINOSA (Vig.).

(262.) *Xanthopygia fuliginosa* (Vig.), Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iv. p. 253.

The true position of this species has yet to be decided, but I cannot bring myself to place it among the Flycatchers, and still less in a genus which embraces such remarkably distinct forms as *X. cyanomelena* and *X. tricolor*. It is a non-migratory species, and in nesting-habits and mode of life essentially a Rock-Chat.

Abundant on mountain-streams ; nests in April.

32. CHÆMARRHORNIS LEUCOCEPHALA (Vig.).

(263.) Plentiful in West China, but scarce in the Lower Yangtse. I have twice met with it in the Lushan Hills, once in April and once in November. It also strays to the east coast, for one in the Shanghai Museum was killed among the Ningpo hills in November. It may therefore be fairly included among the summer visitants, though a rare one.

33. ERITHACUS CÆRULECULA (Pall.).

(339.) Scarce. Obtained at Shanghai on 28th November and at Kiukiang in December.

34. ERITHACUS CALLIOPE (Pall.).

(340.) I have never been able to meet with this bird, though it must pass through in some numbers in spring and autumn.

35. ERITHACUS CYANUS (Pall.).

(344.) Passes in fair numbers in April and May.

36. *ERITHACUS SIBILANS* (Swinhoe).

(345.) Passes in April and May, and returns in November.

37. *PHYLLOSCOPUS PROREGULUS* (Pall.).

(397.) Begins to arrive early in March and soon after its sweet and powerful song is heard throughout the day from the tops of the bamboos and firs; its call-note is a loud Canary-like *hweet*. Most of them pass on by the middle of April; in October they reappear, and I have obtained one at Kiukiang as late as December.

38. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SUPERCILIOSUS* (Gm.).

(396.) Abundant, arriving and leaving about the same time as the foregoing. During the last days of October I witnessed an extensive migration in the Lushan Hills. The bamboos, firs, and, in particular, the tallow-trees, were simply alive with them during the three days I spent in the hills; they were actively engaged hunting for food, and marvelously tame.

39. *PHYLLOSCOPUS CORONATUS* (Temm.).

(389.) Not common; passes Kiukiang in April, and returns in August and September.

40. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS* (Blas.).

(392.) Passes abundantly in April, and again in autumn from August to November.

41. *LUSCINIOLA FUSCATA* (Blyth).

(387.) Obtained at Kiukiang in May, and abundantly in autumn from October to December. Frequents willows, reed-beds, and low bushes on the plains.

42. *LUSCINIOLA SCHWARZI* (Radde).

(355.) *Herbivocula flemmingi*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 354.

Phylloscopus affinis, Styan, Ibis, 1889, p. 444.

The two specimens recorded by me as *P. affinis* prove to be this species in yellow autumn plumage. I have since obtained several at Kiukiang in May.

43. *ACROCEPHALUS ORIENTALIS* (T. & S.).

(365.) Thousands arrive towards the end of April to breed in the reed-beds of the Yangtse, and remain till the end of October or middle of November. After the nesting is over they are not so much confined to the reeds, but may be found scattered about in copses and rough bushy ground.

44. *ACROCEPHALUS BISTRIGICEPS*, Swinhoe.

(368.) Summers at Kiukiang, and breeds in the reed-beds, but is not very plentiful. Noted from May till middle of October.

45. *ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLA* (Jerdon).

Acrocephalus agricola, Styan, Ibis, 1889, p. 444.

Summers plentifully at Kiukiang, breeding in the reed-beds.

46. *LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA* (Pall.).

(360.) Passes through Kiukiang in May, and is abundant on the grassy plains in September. Round Shanghai numbers frequent the fields of ripe paddy in September, and leave early in October.

47. *LOCUSTELLA LANCEOLATA* (Temm.).

(363.) Obtained at Kiukiang in May and October. During the latter month they are abundant on the plains, but difficult to procure. They lie in the tangled grass, and when disturbed fly low and straight into the reeds, where they are at once hidden; they can only be fired at on the wing, and when dropped among the rank grass are most difficult to find.

48. *CETTIA CANTURIENS* (Swinhoe).

(352.) The Yangtse valley is probably the northern limit of this bird's winter-quarters. A few remain throughout the winter, skulking silently in the beds of dry reeds. Towards the end of March the spring arrivals pour in, and from all sides their curious loud bubbling note is heard. At this time of year they are not found in the reeds, but in hedges, bushes, and scrubby hill-sides up to an elevation of at least 2000 feet. It requires a deal of patience to obtain

specimens of any of the Cettias, as when approached they drop to the dense cover at the roots of the bushes, and will not show for a long time.

49. CETTIA MINUTA (Swinhoe).

(353.) Obtained at Kiukiang in May, July, August, and on November 6; whether any remain through the winter I am not quite certain.

50. CETTIA FORTIPES (Hodgson).

(383.) *Horeites robustipes*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 351.

This is chiefly a hill species, and in March I have found it very plentiful over 2000 feet, as high as scrub was to be found. It is also found in the plains, but is not nearly so common there as *C. canturiens*. It has a most peculiar double call, or rather two distinct calls, which are repeated alternately at intervals of about one minute with the greatest regularity. I have never heard one cry repeated twice in succession. The first sounds like *Whē-ē-ē-ēw-teēs-wēēt*, the second *Eē-ē-ē-ē-twēē-tew*. A few individuals remain throughout the winter.

51. CETTIA SQUAMICEPS (Swinhoe).

(347.) A single specimen was shot near Shanghai in summer, and is now in the Shanghai Museum.

FAM. PARIDÆ.

52. PARUS MINOR, T. & S.

(402.) Very common. I have met with them on the hills up to about 1500 feet. Neither *P. cinereus* nor the intermediate form, *P. commixtus*, comes so far north as the Yangtse.

53. PARUS VENUSTULUS, Swinhoe.

(407.) In 'The Ibis,' 1889, p. 444, I have made some remarks on the plumage of both sexes of this Tit. It appears to be a winter visitant only to Kiukiang, for my specimens were all procured between December and March. A series of immature birds were assuming adult plumage by a gradual moult; by the early part of March they had mostly completed it and were in full plumage.

54. *ACREDULA CONCINNA* (Gould).

(423.) Common on the hills, especially among firs ; never found on the plains. I saw a nest during the first week in April at an elevation of 500 feet. It was placed in a young fir about four feet from the ground, shaped like that of our Long-tailed Tit, compactly built of moss, dead leaves, feathers, and fir-spines, and well lined with feathers. The eggs were small, roundish, and white, nearly ready to hatch.

55. *ACREDULA GLAUCOGULARIS* (Gould).

(420.) Common on the plains, low hills, and up to an elevation of perhaps 1000 feet ; especially fond of fir-woods. From dissection of some shot in February I should say that they are probably early breeders.

Fam. SITTIDÆ.

56. *SITTA SINENSIS*, Verr.

(140.) *Sitta sinensis*, Styan, Ibis, 1887, p. 221.

Very similar to *S. caesia*, but smaller and with a much less powerful bill.

Père David met with this species in Kiangsi, and I found it common in the Wan Shan Hills behind Ngankin in Anhwei province.

57. *TICHODROMA MURARIA*, L.

(139.) Found by Père David in Kiangsi province.

Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

58. *ANORTHURA FUMIGATA* (Temm.).

(329.) The one recorded in 'The Ibis,' 1889, p. 445, is the only specimen that has been obtained in the district, but I believe I once saw one in the Lushan Hills, Kiukiang.

Fam. MOTACILLIDÆ.

59. *MOTACILLA LEUCOPSIS*, Gould.

(429.) *M. alboides*, var. *felix*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 363.

Passes through in considerable numbers in February and March, and returns again in September and October.

60. MOTACILLA OCULARIS, Swinhoe.

(432.) A partial migrant. A good number spend the winter in the district, and possibly a few remain to breed. From March to May it is very abundant, and again in October. They moult in March and are in full breeding-plumage by the latter half of April.

61. MOTACILLA LUGENS, Kittlitz.

(433.) *Motacilla japonica*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 364.

Arrives in November and leaves in April, some remaining all winter.

62. MOTACILLA MELANOPE, Pall.

(436.) Arrives at the end of March and remains until May, returning again early in September. Frequents the clear shallow streams at the bases of hills, and is seldom seen on the muddy plains.

63. MOTACILLA BOREALIS, Sand.

(439.) *Budytes cinereicapillus*, Swinhoe, 1871, p. 364.

Enormous flocks pass through at the end of April and during May, settling on the grassy plains where water is abundant. A large series out of these flocks show a gradual passage from the typical *M. borealis*, with dark head and no eye-stripe, to the typical *M. flava*, with paler blue head and a very distinct stripe; the blue of the head, however, is never quite so pale as in European examples. All the specimens examined have a yellow throat and white chin, not a white throat as in *M. cinereicapilla*. In autumn large flocks of immature birds arrive in September and October, but with the exception of one or two obtained in October and November the adults do not travel by this route.

64. MOTACILLA FLAVA, Linn.

(437.) As mentioned above, this species is found among flocks of *M. borealis* in about equal numbers.

65. MOTACILLA TAIVANA (Swinhoe).

(438.) Passes through at the same time, but is very much scarcer.

66. MOTACILLA CITREOLA, Pall.

(440.) "Shanghai" (*David*); "Upper Yangtse" (*Swinhoe*).

I have not come across this species.

67. LIMONIDROMUS INDICUS (Gm.).

(441.) Passes along with the Wagtails in April and May in moderate numbers.

68. ANTHUS MACULATUS (Hodgson).

(445.) *Pipastes agilis*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 366.

A few remain throughout the winter, but join the spring migrants on their way north in April and May. It breeds at Ichang and possibly also on the Lower Yangtse.

69. ANTHUS CERVINUS (Pall.).

(443.) Common in the district all the winter; in March, April, and May their numbers are largely increased, and they go north to breed, returning again in October. Some specimens in winter retain the red throat and breast, others a red throat only, others show no red (young birds).

70. ANTHUS JAPONICUS, T. & S.

Plentiful from October till April, its numbers increasing in spring and autumn. Fully adult birds are very scarce; on 8th April I shot one with ashy-grey upper parts, the centres of the feathers being dusky; the vinous colour of the lower parts is dim and brownish, and the breast, sides of neck, and flanks are spotted with brown.

71. ANTHUS BLAKISTONI, Swinhoe.

(442.) Not common; obtained at Kiukiang and Shanghai in November and December.

72. ANTHUS GUSTAVI, Swinhoe.

(446.) "Kiangsi in June" (*David*).

There is a specimen in the Shanghai Museum.

73. ANTHUS RICHARDI, Vieill.

(447.) Passes through Kiukiang in April and May, and again in November.

74. ANTHUS INFUSCATUS (Blyth).

(449.) I have never seen a specimen of this bird, the

A. kiangsinensis of David, and can only insert it as a resident species breeding in Kiangsi.

75. *OREOCORYS SYLVANUS* (Hodgs.).

Heterura sylvana, Seebohm, Ibis, 1883, p. 262.

The single specimen recorded by Mr. Seebohm is the only one I have met with. It was shot on December 15, beside a granite-quarry on a bare rocky hill-side; it was at an elevation of about 500 feet on the Lushan Hills above Nankiang.

Fam. PYCNONOTIDÆ.

76. *PYCNONOTUS SINENSIS* (Gm.).

(217.) Very abundant. In winter more or less gregarious.

They must have more than one brood, for I have taken young birds from the nest on August 11.

77. *PYCNONOTUS XANTHORRHUS*, Anderson.

(219.) A hill species, not uncommon. Found in flocks in winter, frequenting thick cover, usually in the neighbourhood of a stream. In habits and voice they much resemble the last species; they are fond of perching on the highest twigs of bushes or small trees, whence they utter their short song, and take little flights into the air like Flycatchers.

78. *SPIZIXUS SEMITORQUES*, Swinhoe.

(223.) A hill species, plentiful on most of the ranges bordering the Yangtse up to at least 2000 feet. In suitable rough ground they penetrate a little way into the plains. In general habits and voice they resemble other Bulbuls, but must be the most stupid of the family. I have fired six or eight shots deliberately at individuals of a large flock without disturbing the remainder, and I believe I might have killed the whole party.

79. *HYPsipETES AMAUROTIS* (Temm.).

(207.) A Japanese and Southern Chinese species. I have seen one shot near Shanghai, and another from the Chusan Islands.

Fam. ORIOLIDÆ.

80. ORIOLUS DIFFUSUS, Sharpe.

(203.) *Oriolus chinensis*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 374.

The Golden Orioles arrive with wonderful regularity about the 24th April, and their handsome plumage and beautiful flute-like notes add a great charm to our gardens. They usually nest in the thin fork of a willow or poplar 25 or 30 feet from the ground, but I have seen a nest on the slender point of an ash in a very exposed position, only some 15 feet in height. Though they build in trees close alongside houses, they are shy birds and dislike observation.

The autumn migration takes place between the end of September and middle of October.

Fam. DICRURIDÆ.

81. BUCHANGA ATRA (Hermann).

(166.) *Dicrurus cathæcus*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 377.

Appears in flocks in April, and remains to breed, leaving again in October. Confined, I believe, to the plains and low foot hills.

82. BUCHANGA LEUCOGENYS, Walden.

(167.) Arrives in much smaller numbers in May. I believe this is a hill species, though I have seen it in our gardens occasionally.

83. CHIBIA HOTTENTOTTA (L.).

(170.) *Chibia brevirostris*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 378.

A hill species, which arrives in considerable numbers during the last week of April. Two nests found on 10th June each contained one young bird and two eggs (one addled). Another nest, barely finished on 14th June, contained on 6th July four eggs, two nearly ready to hatch, the other two addled. All three nests were placed in the thin fork of a horizontal branch of a Liquidambar, from 15 to 20 feet above the ground, suspended below the branch, formed of black fibres woven together in a beautiful network. The eggs are oval in shape, very pale grey ground, sparsely speckled with small lilac spots; in one clutch the ground-

colour is reddish, and over the delicate lilac spots the whole surface is thickly sprinkled with reddish brown.

Fam. CAMPOPHAGIDÆ.

84. CAMPOPHAGA MELANOPTERA (Rüppell).

(157.) *Volvocivora melaschista*, Swinhoe, P.Z. S. 1871, p. 378.

Fairly numerous from May till September.

85. PERICROCOTUS CINEREUS, Lafr.

(164.) Obtained plentifully on Lushan in April; no doubt remains to breed. One obtained in Shanghai district in May.

86. PERICROCOTUS CANTONENSIS, Swinhoe.

(165.) Père David says:—"Found abundantly in Chekiang and Kiangsi in spring." I have not met with it.

87. PERICROCOTUS BREVIROSTRIS (Vig.).

(159.) According to David this southern species is common at Pekin in spring and autumn; it must therefore pass through our district *en route*. It breeds at Ichang, where I have nestlings taken in July.

Fam. LANIIDÆ.

88. LANIUS SCHACH, L.

(147.) A common species, confined to the plains and very low hills. A partial migration takes place; in summer it becomes scarcer, but in September and October its numbers are largely increased.

89. LANIUS BUCEPHALUS, T. & S.

(150.) A winter species, rather scarce. In a certain part of the mulberry district near Kahing a few may be seen between November and February; at Chinkiang one was shot in March, and at Kiukiang a single specimen in the same month.

90. LANIUS SUPERCILIOSUS, Latham.

(153.) I have never met with this species, which apparently passes north by a more westerly route. David, however, states that it sometimes wanders up the east coast.

91. *LANIUS CRISTATUS*, L.

(152.) I have never obtained adults in Central China, but among the immature birds which pass through in autumn are many rufous ones which cannot be separated from the young of this species. In spring they must follow some other route.

92. *LANIUS LUCIONENSIS*, L.

(151.) Arrives abundantly during the first week in May. I have specimens shot in June, and very young ones in July which, there is little doubt, were bred locally. In August immature birds are very plentiful, and among them are found individuals showing all shades in the upper parts, from dull earthy brown to warm rufescent brown, as in *L. cristatus*; in fact, I cannot distinguish the two species at this stage.

93. *LANIUS TIGRINUS*, Drapiez.

(149.) *Lanius magnirostris*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 375.

Arrives at Kiukiang in fair numbers in May, and remains to breed. The young are hatched out in July.

I have found this species breeding at an elevation of about 600 feet.

94. *LANIUS TEPHRONOTUS* (Vig.).

(145.) David says it is found at Shanghai, but I cannot help thinking the locality is doubtful.

95. *LANIUS SPHENOCERCUS*, Cab.

(143.) *Lanius major*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 375.

The habitat "Southern China," given for this species in the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., is incorrect, as it is a northern bird which only occasionally strays so far south as the Yangtse. One in the British Museum was taken near Chin-kiang in January; another was obtained near Nankin by Père Heude.

Fam. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

96. *ALSEONAX LATIROSTRIS*.

(192.) Plentiful in May and September.

97. *HEMICHELIDON SIBIRICA.*

(190.) Found in both North and South China, and must pass through the Yangtse district, but I have never met with it.

98. *MUSCICAPA GRISEISTICTA.*

(191.) Passes through in May and August.

99. *MUSCICAPA ALBICILLA*, Pall.

(187.) Obtained at Kiukiang in September and October, and one specimen in December. They had all lost the red throat.

100. *TARSIGER CYANURUS* (Pall.).

(335.) The Yangtse Valley is probably the northern limit of this bird's winter-quarters. Large numbers pass south at the end of October and November, and return again in March, a fair number remaining all through the winter. On 3rd November I saw hundreds on the rock of Shaweishan, at the mouth of the Yangtse, so tame from fatigue that many could have been taken with a butterfly-net as they hopped about the path close to one's feet.

This bird picks up a good deal of its food on the ground among brushwood.

101. *POLIOMYIAS LUTEOLA* (Pall.).

(188.) Arrives in April, leaves in May, and passes through again in October.

102. *NILTAVA CYANOMELÆNA* (Temm.).

(180.) Arrives at end of April, when I met with numbers among the bamboos of the Lushan Hills; returns again in September. Breeds at Ichang, in W. China.

103. *XANTHOPYGIA TRICOLOR*, Blyth.

(183.) Passes with the other Flycatchers in April and May. On its return I have obtained it in August and October.

104. *XANTHOPYGIA NARCISSINA* (Temm.).

(184.) Scarce in this district, its route being by South China to Japan. One, however, was killed at Chinkiang, and near Shanghai another, which is now in the Shanghai Museum.

105. CRYPTOLOPHA AFFINIS (Hodgs.).

(393.) *Cryptolopha tephrocephala*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 358.

I obtained a single example of this beautiful little Fly-catcher at Kiukiang 15th April: in China it has hitherto only been met with in the extreme south-west.

106. TERPSIPHONE INCEI (Gould).

(172.) *Terpsiphone affinis*, Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iv. p. 350.

These birds arrive in considerable numbers in May, and a few remain to breed. They haunt the gardens in Hankow during summer, and a friend at Shanghai tells me they breed in the bamboos in his garden. Pace Dr. Sharpe (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iv. p. 350), I am convinced that Swinhoe and David were correct in stating that the fully adult males of this species assume white plumage. They can readily be distinguished from the adults of *T. affinis* by their very much sligher bill. Moreover, all the brown males and females which pass this way belong to *T. incei*, and it would be strange if we met with none but adult males of *T. affinis*.

The tail of the finest in my collection measures $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

107. TERPSIPHONE PRINCEPS (Temm.).

(173.) A specimen in the Shanghai Museum was killed at Shanghai on 17th May.

Fam. AMPELIDÆ.

108. AMPELIS GARRULUS, L.

(201.) Appears in flocks at Shanghai in winter, but is not very common. A flock frequented our garden in the middle of the busy streets for some time in January. They would sit perched on the thin twigs at the very top of a small tree overhanging the road, so closely together that a circle of two feet diameter would cover the lot. They would remain perfectly motionless, all in the same attitude and facing exactly the same way, for hours, only dashing suddenly off at intervals with a shrill piping for a short flight. I never saw them on the ground or moving about individually, but always perched in the same manner on the same tree.

On April 4th I met with a large flock in the country, perched in a similar way in a copse behind a farm, and firing into them brought down four of this species, and six of the red-tailed *A. japonicus*, males and females in equal proportion.

The males of both species can be readily distinguished by the brighter colour of the under tail-coverts and band on the tail.

109. *AMPELIS JAPONICUS* (Siebold).

(202.) *Ampelis phænicopterus*, T. & S. ; Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 374.

Less common than the foregoing, but still occurs every winter, and, as mentioned above, mixes with *A. garrulus* in flocks.

Fam. *HIRUNDINIDÆ*.

110. *HIRUNDO GUTTURALIS*, Scop.

(193.) These Swallows begin to arrive in the middle of March, and are numerous by the end of the month ; they remain until the first week in November. A great many nest in the shops and huts of the towns and villages, the nests being placed within easy reach of the hand. The natives protect them, and consider their presence of good omen.

111. *HIRUNDO ALPESTRIS*, Pall.

(194, 195.) Arrives rather later than the last-named, and leaves about the same time. Not nearly so common, but still numerous enough. Also breeds in the natives' houses.

I can throw no light on the vexed question of the various subspecies of this group, and all the specimens I have examined appear to be of one species.

112. *COTYLE RIPARIA* (L.).

(197.) Not very common, and I have not found their breeding-haunts, but I have seen the birds on the Yangtse in May, June, and July.

113. *CHELIDON LAGOPUS* (Pall.).

(200.) A specimen in the Shanghai Museum was taken on Gutzlaff Island, at the mouth of the Yangtse.

Fam. NECTARINIIDÆ.

114. ZOSTEROPS SIMPLEX, Swinhoe.

(134, 136.) *Zosterops simplex* and *Zosterops subroseus*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 350.

Zosterops simplex, Styan, Ibis, 1887, p. 227.

A common summer species. I met with large flocks during the last days of October, when it was probably preparing to move south. A pair nested in a garden at Kiukiang in June—a small cup-shaped nest, hung in a bush about four feet from the ground. I did not see the eggs.

Mr. Seebohm has kindly shown me the type of *Z. subroseus*, and agrees with me that it is inseparable. The rosy tint on the lower parts is now invisible in the dry skin, and the specimen has no other characters to distinguish it from *Z. simplex*.

115. ZOSTEROPS ERYTHROPLEURUS, Swinhoe.

(135.) I have never met with this bird in a wild state, but Swinhoe says it is found from Shanghai to Peking, and David gives its southern range as South-west China.

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

116. CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS (Pall.).

(505.) A single specimen shot at Kiukiang, 19th April.

117. PYRRHULA GRISEIVENTRIS, Lafr.

(502.) Inserted on the authority of Swinhoe, who met with it in Shanghai in winter.

118. FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA, L.

(480.) A common winter species.

119. PASSER MONTANUS, Briss.

(490.) Our common Sparrow. At the end of October 1883 I witnessed what seemed to be a migration of them among the islands off the coast. On Gutzlaff, in particular, there were thousands. About a hundred accompanied us on board from other islands, and left us to go ashore at Gutzlaff. They were very tame and hungry, as if fatigued after a journey. As food is far more plentiful on the mainland, where the rice was just being gathered, than on these rocky

islets, I think they must have been travelling birds. I have heard a Tree Sparrow singing—not very loud and not very musically, but still a proper song, and not a mere Sparrow's chatter.

120. *PASSER RUTILANS*, Temm.

(491.) A hill species. Scarce. I have obtained it at Kiukiang in May and among the Chekiang Hills in March.

121. *EOPHONA MELANURA* (Gm.).

(500.) A common resident. Gregarious in winter.

122. *COCCOTHRAUSTES JAPONICUS*, T. & S.

(501.) "Shanghai to Pekin" (*Swinhoe*).

123. *CHLORIS SINICA* (L.).

(487.) This bird breeds at Kiukiang, where I have obtained *young* and *old* birds in June. Most of them, however, leave in April and return in the autumn. In winter they are found in flocks all over the hills up to 2000 feet, but avoid the plains. A good songster.

124. *CHRYSOMITRIS SPINUS* (Linn.).

(485.) Found in flocks in winter as late as first week in April. Prefers hilly country.

125. *EMBERIZA SPODOCEPHALA*, Pall.

(475.) Very common all the winter, arriving in October and leaving again in April. David (*Ois. de la Chine*, p. 330) says that a few remain to breed; but he doubtless confused this species with the following.

126. *EMBERIZA MELANOPS*, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xiv. p. 554.

This species, which appears to be a perfectly good one, has been confused with *E. spodocephala*, and in the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 523, Blyth's name is treated as a synonym. It can be readily distinguished at all seasons by the greenish tint of the upper parts, head, neck, throat, and chest, which in the other species are grey, with a brownish wash. The breast, belly, and under tail-coverts are bright sulphur-yellow, and not, as in *E. spodocephala*, pale yellow verging into white. The females may be also distinguished by the brighter yellow tinge of the whole under surface.

E. spodocephala breeds in Siberia and winters in China generally, and in Nepal, whence the British Museum has specimens—types of *E. sordida*, Hodgson.

E. melanops breeds in the Yangtse Valley, where it arrives at the middle of April, and doubtless in many other parts of North China. It winters in Manipur, Tipperah, Assam, and N.E. Bengal. The British Museum has a fine series from the Hume Collection.

This bird arrives in the Yangtse Valley just when the reeds on the marshes are a few feet high, and these seem to be its favourite resort.

127. *EMBERIZA FUCATA*, Pall.

(469.) Breeds at Kiukiang; but its numbers are largely increased in winter, when it is one of the commonest birds on the Yangtse. It assumes breeding-plumage towards the end of March.

128. *EMBERIZA RUSTICA*, Pall.

(468.) A very common bird in winter, especially in the mulberry districts.

129. *EMBERIZA PUSILLA*, Pall.

(467.) Common all the winter, arriving in October and remaining till April. Also abundant among the mulberries.

130. *EMBERIZA TRISTRAMI*, Swinhoe.

(471.) One was sent me from the rock of Shaweishan, at the mouth of the Yangtse, on 12th October. The only other time I have met with it was on April 23rd to 26th, when there were a number in one spot on the Lushan Hills, evidently on migration, as a week later they had all left. They seem to live chiefly on the ground among low scrub, and are difficult to obtain.

131. *EMBERIZA CASTANEICEPS*, Moore.

(473.) *Emberiza ciopsis* (nec Bp.), Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 388.

Breeds at Kiukiang. A common bird, addicted to hilly country, though found in less numbers on the plains. It is found on the more open parts of the wooded ranges, and is

one of the few birds which frequent the absolutely bare (except for grass) hills so common in China.

132. *EMBERIZA ELEGANS*, Temm.

(465.) Not uncommon in winter on hill-sides, frequenting bamboo-clumps and the rough brambly scrub around farm-clearings. A sweet songster.

Breeds at Ichang on the Upper Yangtse.

133. *EMBERIZA CHRYSOPHRYS*, Pall.

(470.) Not uncommon during migration in April and May. I found it abundant in the Lushan Hills at the end of October. Perhaps a few remain all winter, for I have one shot in December.

134. *EMBERIZA AUREOLA*, Pall.

(478.) Appears in vast numbers in the middle of April and leaves again in May. They frequent the grassy plains and the reed-beds on the marshy banks of the river. A clump of reeds with a hundred or so of these birds perched on them, their brilliant yellow breasts exposed to the sunshine, presents a very curious appearance. I don't think any remain to breed; but early in September flocks of young birds appear and frequent the paddy-fields till the end of October. Adults are much scarcer in the autumn. This bird is the "Rice-bird" of Canton residents, and, when caught in good condition, is deservedly considered a luxury.

135. *EMBERIZA RUTILA*, Pall.

(477.) Rather scarce; but a few pass through in April and May.

136. *EMBERIZA PASSERINA*, Pall.

(464.) *Schœnicola pallasi*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 389.

Abundant in the reed-beds of the Yangtse in winter. Some of the males retain a great deal of black on the throat, but not on the head.

137. *EMBERIZA YESSOENSIS*, Swinhoe.

Emberiza yessoensis, Styan, Ibis, 1889, p. 445.

Not uncommon in winter about Shanghai, but far less so than the last-named species.

138. *PLECTROPHANES LAPPONICUS* (Linn.).

(463.) On 28th March I met with a large flock of this species on some open fields near Shanghai. They were very wild, and I only shot one—a male in winter plumage.

139. *PADDA ORYZIVORA* (Linn.).

(496.) “Shanghai” (*Swinhoe*).

I am told small flocks pass through Shanghai every autumn.

140. *MUNIA ACUTICAUDA*, Hodgs.

(495.) Large parties frequent the bamboo-copses round Shanghai and the gardens of the settlement. A pair nested in a garden in the heart of the settlement in September, the young being successfully reared in October. The nest was placed in a thorn, about 10 feet above the ground, and was a large globular construction of coarse grass and leaves, with no lining to speak of. Eggs pearly white.

The species is found on hill-ranges up to 2000 feet.

141. *MUNIA TOPELA*, Swinhoe.

(494.) Obtained once in Kiangsi by David.

I obtained a single specimen at Kiukiang in May.

Fam. ALAUDIDÆ.

142. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS*, L.

Common between October and March.

Many specimens are identical with European skins; others are referable to the race *A. cantarella*; but in habits and range they are inseparable.

143. *ALAUDA CÆLIVOX*, Swinhoe.

This species arrives in large numbers early in March and leaves again in October. The grassy plains swarm with them. They are low-flying birds, rarely soaring to any great height, and often singing on the ground. They will allow one to approach within two or three yards, and then skim along, with a slow hovering flight, a few feet above the ground.

Fam. STURNIDÆ.

144. ACRIDOTHERES CRISTATELLUS (L.).

(524.) One of our commonest birds. Breeds in hollow trees, roofs of houses, &c. Nests made of small sticks, roughly lined; eggs 5, bright blue, hatch out in May. In the nesting-season these birds are very pugnacious, and desperate fights take place between two or three couples, in which the females take their part.

In winter they congregate in very large flocks, and frequent the outskirts of the villages, feeding, when times are hard, on the foulest matters. The nestlings are fed, to a great extent, on green leaves.

145. STURNIA STURNINA (Pall.).

(521.) *Temenuchus dauricus*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 384.

Flocks of this bird pass through in May and again in September.

(Note.—In the Shanghai Museum is a specimen of *S. sinensis* labelled 26th Oct.; but there can be little doubt that this is a mistake. The occurrence of this species at all would be doubtful, and at the end of October extremely so.)

146. SPODIOPSAR CINERACEUS (Temm.).

(519.) Large flocks arrive at the end of September and in October, and remain until the end of April.

147. SPODIOPSAR SERICEUS (Gm.).

(520.) Curiously enough I have never met with this bird on the Yangtse itself, though on the south side of Hangchow Bay I have seen large flocks in winter, and David met with it as far north as Shensi province.

148. PASTOR ROSEUS (L.).

The specimen recorded in 'The Ibis,' 1889, p. 446, is still the only one known to have occurred in China.

Fam. CORVIDÆ.

149. CORVUS TORQUATUS, Linn.

(530.) A very common resident. They begin nesting

early in March, and probably rear two broods, for I have taken fresh eggs on 31st May. Generally seen singly or in pairs; but in winter a number will sometimes congregate together. When out shooting I have been followed for a long distance by at least thirty of them hovering close overhead, attracted by my dog. They will sometimes follow one thus for a mile.

150. *CORVUS LEVAILLANTI*, Linn.

(528.) *Corvus sinensis*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 383.

Very common. Nests in March and April.

Bold, fearless, and noisy.

151. *CORVUS PASTINATOR*, Gould.

(531.) Common. Especially abundant in the cultivated delta near Shanghai. In some parts of this country, notably near Taitsan, where there are fine trees, mixed flocks of many thousands of Rooks and Jackdaws may be seen. They begin to nest towards the end of March. I have shot young birds in February which still retained a full growth of rictal bristles.

152. *COLÆUS DAURICUS*, Pall.

153. *COLÆUS NEGLECTUS* (Schl.).

(532, 533.) These two species, distinct in their extreme forms, interbreed so freely, and occur in so many intermediate stages, that I deal with them together. In the large flocks of Jackdaws near Shanghai *C. dauricus* predominates, but many *C. neglectus* and hybrids are included. The following are the results of three shots into different flocks:—

(1) 4 *dauricus*, 2 *neglectus*, 1 hybrid.

(2) 5 „

(3) — — — 2 hybrids.

Besides these I have examined many hybrids in which the underparts show every gradation from ashy grey to almost black.

154. *PICA CAUDATA*, L.

(537.) *Pica media*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 382.

Very abundant and fearless. They begin to nest in March, and by May the young are flying about.

155. *CYANOPOLIUS CYANUS* (Pall.).

(538.) Very abundant. In April they come into our gardens, nest in May, and the young are hatched out early in June. The nests are placed in the forks of willows and poplars, sometimes several in one tree, and much resemble those of the Common Jay; they are built of rough sticks and lined with moss and hair. The eggs, 5 or 6 in number, vary much in ground-colour—some bluish grey, some dull olive-brown, others dull stone-colour; they are spotted with two shades of brown. The birds are very bold and fearless, and in voice and habits resemble Jays rather than Magpies. In the autumn they desert the gardens, and roam restlessly about the country in large parties, constantly on the move from copse to copse, and are then rather shy of approach.

156. *UROCISSA SINENSIS* (Linn.).

(539.) A common hill-bird, extending into the plains when richly wooded, as in some parts of the silk districts near Kahing. A noisy bird, with a great variety of notes. Wanders about the wooded hill-sides in large parties.

157. *GARRULUS SINENSIS*, Swinhoe.

(544.) Fairly plentiful. A hill-bird, but strays sometimes into the plains. I believe it nests in April. In habits resembles our Common Jay.

Fam. *PITTIDÆ*.158. *PITTA NYMPHA*, T. & S.

(225.) *Pitta moluccensis* (Müll.); Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 374.

A specimen in the Shanghai Museum was taken on the Tungsha lightship outside Shanghai. One in my collection was taken at Shanghai during the autumn migration, and another was taken at the same place in October.

(To be continued.)